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Rousseau by Prof. Boyd. The value of both Pestalozzi and Froebel to educational advance fibres upon a personal contact and study that one of Rousseau's faulty character and undisciplined temperament could not have. To agree with Prof. Boyd that the "supreme merit of Rousseau is that he brought about the Copernical change in educational thought and practice" surely requires the modification which is elsewhere furnished in the text of the book itself. With fine insight Prof. Boyd sums up the genius of Rousseau as "voicing the deep heart-yearnings of an unhappy generation coming to consciousness of its own state and finding that consciousness bitter." This will distinguish him for all time as a force to be known and justly estimated, rather than as a leader, for our time at least, in educational reform.

Each master change in the social ideal has had its necessary effect upon the ideal and method of education. And in order to understand why we wish to do thus or so with and for the children of a generation, in a particular country and condition, we must learn why the adults of that time and that country and that condition live and act in such or such a manner. It is as a key to the modern problems that Rousseau is most illuminating.

The chief value of a book like that of Prof. Boyd's, is that it calls renewed attention to the fact that all that is best in the modern "social movement" dates back to a morning prophecy of the worth and distinction of the individual. The tax-supported public school of America was brought to being by such faith as that of Horace Mann in "the infinite improvability of the human race," not alone through change of circumstance, but through development of personal power and character. While, as Prof. Boyd well says, Rousseau and many after him have thought of "education as a preparation for society but failed to see that education is also of necessity a preparation by society," we are now in danger of seeing the latter truth and ignoring the former. It is the special merit of Prof. Boyd's presentation of Rousseau's influence that it hints, if it does not fully expound, the present need for a deeper harmonizing of wider extremes of ideal than Rousseau's thought could grasp.

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Bradford, Ernest S. *Commission Government in American Cities.* Pp. xiv, 359. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

This book is one of a series in "The Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology," edited by Professor R. T. Ely.

Part I traces the spread of the commission form and discusses in detail the agitation for and the salient provisions of the plans adopted, respectively, in Galveston, Houston, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Kansas, the states of the Upper Mississippi Valley, Texas and Oklahoma, Massachusetts, West Virginia, Tennessee and the South, and Colorado and the Pacific states. It also includes discussions of preferential voting and the City Managing Plan.

Part II discusses comparatively the essential features of the commission plan: The relative merits and provisions as to the small board, election at large, concentration of municipal authority, departmental responsibility; checks,

such as publicity, the initiative, referendum and recall; civil service, preferential voting and the limitations, objections and advantages of the commission plan.

In the appendix are given the preferential ballot provisions of the Grand Junction plan, the text of the Iowa law—the Des Moines plan—and an excellent list of references.

The author has used every available source for his information. Statutes, court decisions, newspapers, pamphlets, letters, periodical literature, commission charters, reports of commission cities, all have received able and proportionate attention. More than this the author has personally visited many of the leading commission cities and has astutely analyzed local situations and results. The work is scholarly and of eminent merit.

The author looks for the wide-spread adoption of the plan because of its simplicity, effectiveness and adaptation to modern municipal needs. He has examined results with care and overthrows the cry that is used when arguments fail—that the commission plan is still an experiment. He finds that it has aroused public spirit and self-effort and that it has and will lead to responsive and efficient government.

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Brode, H. *British and German East Africa.* Pp. xiv, 175. Price, \$2.10. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

Dr. Brode, for many years in charge of the German consulates at Zanzibar and Mombasa, gives us, in this small volume, a personal estimate of the progress and promise of two closely related tropical colonies. The story is told simply, and directly, and it will be a surprise to many readers to learn that these two colonies cover a region of about 700,000 square miles in area, say equal to our North Central States from Ohio to North Dakota and Kansas, and have a population of 15,000,000.

In this region of exceedingly great promise there are dense tropical forests in the plateau scarp and tall mountains; gold in the Tabora reef; copra and sugar cane at the coast, and mangrove swamps for cutch; sheep and cattle on the great plains, and ostrich farming begun; rice in the flat land round Lake Victoria; exceedingly fine prospects for cotton in an area half as large as that in our own southern states; coffee; rubber, both native and from transplanted Brazilian trees; sisal of the highest quality, with an available area larger than that in Yucatan; and oats, barley, wheat, apples and strawberries, in Uganda and other highlands.

It is good to know that the Germans have taken their science and ample education with them, and have established state schools quite generally, which "soon came into favor with the natives, after they had realized that no propaganda was to be taught." All the schools in the British protectorates are in the hands of the missionaries. Both British and German colonies have established agricultural experiment stations, and there is the most neighborly co-operation in every line, looking to the improvement of conditions in the colonies. The Uganda railway from Mombasa, and the Usumbara railway in the German colony, running inland from Daressalam, are of the highest importance in the